REMARKS

Introduction

The present appliction has been carefully studied and amended in view of the outstanding Office Action dated March 23, 2006, and reconsideration of that Action is requested in view of the following comments.

Status of claims

Claims 1 through 10 have been examined on the merits.

Claims 1 to 10 are pending.

Claims 1 and 6 have been amended.

Support for amended Claims 1 and 6 can be found at page 6, lines 29 to 32, and page 6, line 32 to page 7, line 2.

No new matter has therefore been introduced, and entry of the amended claims is respectfully requested.

The Office Action

Rejection under 35 U. S. C. § 112, first paragraph

The present application has been rejected under 35 U.S. C. 112, first paragraph, for failure to comply with the written description requirement.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Instant claims 1 and 6 require a certain fraction, i. e. from 1 % to 20 %, of one component, **A2**, to be chemically bonded to another substance, viz., the reaction product of **A1**, **B**, and **C**.

When reference is made to a fraction of a homogeneous, or at least, macroscopically homogeneous substance, it is always the same amount regardless

of whether a mass fraction, an amount-of-substance fraction, a volume fraction, orany other fraction with regard to an extensive quantity is chosen. This is easy to prove, as in a homogeneous substance, quantities such as the (average) molar mass, the (average) density, or the average molar volume are constant within the substance. The cited quantities are formed by dividing the extensive quantities, for example, the (average) density is the ratio of the mass of the system divided by the volume of the system.

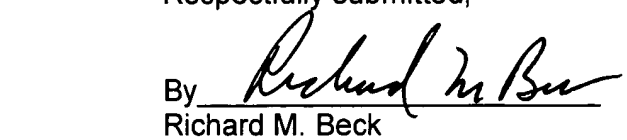
An example is milk which is a macroscopically homogeneous substance. Although we know that it is an emulsion of fat in water, the water containing dissolved chemical substances like casein, calcium salts, etc. 20 % of the mass of one liter of this milk fill also 20 % of the volume, because the milk has a uniform and homogeneous density. If this were not so, the well-known thermodynamic laws (minimisation of entropy) would require a flux to be established until homogeneity were attained.

So therefore, it is really meaningless whether 20 % of the volume or 20 % of the mass is taken from a homogenous substance, it will always be the same amount. And component **A2** is deemed to be also a homogeneous substance, with no entropy fluctuations.

However, in order to be fully responsive to the Official Action, references to the mass fraction have been deleted from claims 1 and 6, and mere reference is made to a percentage which in this case of a homogeneous substance does not need to be further defined.

It is therefore deemed that the present invention as now particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed in amended claims 1 and 6 and the remaining dependent claims meets the requirements of 35 U. S. C. 112, first paragraph, and withdrawal of this reason of rejection is respectfully requested. It is also respectfully requested to favorably reconsider this case, and to issue a notice of allowance in due course.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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